

DRAWING AMENDMENTS

A set of new reference characters, 01 to 32, for newly added elements that were described in the original specification, have been amended to Fig. 2 of the drawings in red ink along with the new element. A drawing amendment approval request form is enclosed herewith, as pursuant to MPEP 608.02(v).

The applicant respectfully submits that the keys 01 to 32 are the specific Chinese character keys as the typing keys for classifying the actual meaning of the Chinese words. In addition, the specific Chinese character key “井”, denoted as key 33, is the key of #. No new matter has been included.

REMARKS-General

The newly drafted independent claims 5, 7, and 9 incorporate all structural limitations of the original claims 1 and 2 and include further limitations previously brought forth in the disclosure. No new matter has been included. All new claims 5-10 are submitted to be of sufficient clarity and detail to enable a person of average skill in the art to make and use the instant invention, so as to be pursuant to 35 USC 112.

Response to Rejection of Claims 3-4 under 35USC112

The applicant submits that the newly drafted claims 5-10 particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the instant invention, as pursuant to 35USC112.

Regarding to Rejection of Claims 3-4 under 35USC102

The Examiner rejected claims 3-4 as being anticipated by Bernath (US 5,212,638). Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 102, "a person shall be entitled to a patent unless:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States.

In view of 35 U.S.C. 102(b), it is apparent that a person shall not be entitled to a patent when his or her invention was patent in this country more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States.

However, the Bernath patent and the instant invention are not the same invention according to the fact that the independent claim 5, 7, or 9 of the instant invention does not read upon the Bernath patent. Apparently Bernath fails to teach the distinctive features of the instant invention.

The claiming subject matter of the instant invention is how to simply and effectively process a Chinese-style language character by an input device. There are many conventional processes, including Bernath's process, to process the Chinese-style language character. However, such conventional processes, including Bernath's process, have a commonly major drawback. When the user inputs the keys on the

keyboard to produce desired Chinese words, a set of phonetically similar Chinese words are correspondingly produced. Therefore, the user must search the set of phonetically similar Chinese words in order to find the desired Chinese word therewithin. For example, Bernath merely teaches a keyboard for inputting phonetic data of said characters based upon the pinyin phonetic notation system comprises four syllabic tone quality symbols used in the pinyin phonetic system. In column 8, lines 20-68, Bernath merely teaches the Chinese-style phonetic symbols are arranged this way that in the left-hand half of the keyboard 2 are the symbols for the "initial" speech sounds, in the right-hand half of the keyboard 4 are the symbols of the "final" speech sounds, and in the center of the keyboard are four keys 8 marked with symbols of the four tones in Mandarin Chinese. In other words, the process of Bernath is based upon the pinyin phonetic notation system such that Chinese words having similar phonate will be output. In order to minimize the error of the outputting the phonetically similar Chinese words, Bernath merely teaches the inputs of "initial" speech sound, "final" speech sound, and tone in Mandarin Chinese. However, the process of Bernath is the phonetic input process based upon the pinyin phonetic notation system.

The applicant respectfully submits the system and process of the instant invention are totally different from that of Bernath. The instant invention incorporates the actual meaning of the Chinese word to minimize the error of the outputting the phonetically similar Chinese words. Accordingly, Chinese words are classified into different classes by the actual meaning thereof, wherein each of the Chinese words has its own meaning. For example, Chinese character “日” is a symbol indicating light or time. Therefore, when a set of phonetically similar Chinese words are produced, the user is able to input the key “01” such that the desired Chinese word with the actual meaning of light or time is selected. In other words, the rest of the phonetically similar Chinese words without the actual meaning of light or time will be eliminated. For example, when the user wants to input the Chinese word “金”, which means gold” he or she can input the alphabetical letter keys, numerical keys and/or miscellaneous symbolic and functional keys to find a set of phonetically similar Chinese words in responsive to “金”. Since the Chinese word “金” is belonged to “class 18 of metal”, the user is able to input the corresponding specific key such that the Chinese word “金” is selected from the phonetically similar Chinese words. On the other hand, by using Bernath’s method, the user must input the "initial" speech sound, "final" speech sound, and tone in Mandarin Chinese in order to find the Chinese word “金”. In view of above

examples, Bernath's method is totally different from the instant invention by inputting the specific key indicatively differentiate the meaning of Chinese words of similar phonetic values.

In addition, Bernath merely teaches the keyboard includes the symbols for the "initial" speech sounds in the left-hand half of the keyboard 2, the "final" speech sounds in the right-hand half of the keyboard 4, and symbols of the four tones in Mandarin Chinese in the center of the keyboard 8 without any mention of the keyboard having any specific key for the user to input the class of the Chinese word so as to indicatively differentiate the meaning of Chinese words of similar phonetic values.

In fact, Bernath fails to teach and anticipate Chinese words are classified into a plurality of classes. The instant invention basically classifies Chinese words into thirty-three different classes to indicatively differentiate the meaning of Chinese words of similar phonetic values. The applicant respectfully submits there are thirty-three specific keys, including thirty-two keys and the "#" key, for the thirty-three different classes for the Chinese words.

Accordingly, Bernath fails to anticipate or suggest the data process and system for producing Chinese-style language character of the instant invention as claimed in claims 5 to 10.

Applicant believes that for all of the foregoing reasons, all of the claims are in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

The Cited but Non-Applied References

The cited but not relied upon references have been studied and are greatly appreciated, but are deemed to be less relevant than the relied upon references.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection are requested. Allowance of claims 5 to 10 at an early date is solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further is needed in order to place the application in condition for allowance, he is requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

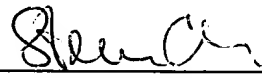


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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this corresponding is being deposited with the United States Postal Service by First Class Mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" on the date below.

Date: 12/11/2006

Signature: 
Person Signing: Steven Cheung

<div> <div>01</div> <div>目</div> </div> <div> <div>02</div> <div>文</div> </div>	<div> <div>03</div> <div>方</div> </div> <div> <div>04</div> <div>口</div> </div>	<div> <div>05</div> <div>一</div> </div> <div> <div>06</div> <div>彳</div> </div>	<div> <div>07</div> <div>力</div> </div> <div> <div>08</div> <div>电</div> </div>
<div> <div>09</div> <div>β</div> </div> <div> <div>10</div> <div>目</div> </div>	<div> <div>11</div> <div>力</div> </div> <div> <div>12</div> <div>手</div> </div>	<div> <div>13</div> <div>+</div> </div> <div> <div>14</div> <div>木</div> </div>	<div> <div>15</div> <div>彡</div> </div> <div> <div>16</div> <div>火</div> </div>
<div> <div>17</div> <div>工</div> </div> <div> <div>18</div> <div>金</div> </div>	<div> <div>19</div> <div>土</div> </div> <div> <div>20</div> <div>石</div> </div>	<div> <div>21</div> <div>彡</div> </div> <div> <div>22</div> <div>毛</div> </div>	<div> <div>23</div> <div>禿</div> </div> <div> <div>24</div> <div>禿</div> </div>
<div> <div>25</div> <div>↑</div> </div> <div> <div>26</div> <div>医</div> </div>	<div> <div>27</div> <div>辶</div> </div> <div> <div>28</div> <div>户</div> </div>	<div> <div>29</div> <div>虫</div> </div> <div> <div>30</div> <div>彡</div> </div>	<div> <div>31</div> <div>气</div> </div> <div> <div>32</div> <div>羽</div> </div>

Fig. 2